Terms of the Enquirer.

The Enquirer is published DAILY (for the city) is SEMLWEERLY (for the country.) For the Daily is SEMLWEERLY (for the country.) For the Daily is SEMLWEERLY (for the country.) For the Daily is SEMLWEEKLY (for the country.) For the Daily is SEMLWEEKLY (for the country.) For the Daily is SEMLWEEKLY (for the country and at the rate of eight product of the country is the country of the coun Terms of the Enquirer.

I TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

IN THE DALLY ENQUIRER—For one square of sizen lines, or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and sizen lines, or less, first insertion, fifty cents—if inserticity succeding insertion twenty-five cents—if inserticity succeding insertion twenty-five cents—if inserticity succeding insertion twenty-five cents—if inserticity success and a half cents.

Annual advertises are charged fifty dollars for thirty annual advertises are charged fifty dollars for thirty thanks, and in that proportion for advertisements of a creater length—except Lottery Venders and Auction-ters, who are charged one hundred dollars (paper inserticity).

sird.

IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY—One square of sixteen is, or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for each continuity, 50 cents.

State Polymaries and Marriages from the country, schereer the party's hand-writing is unknown at this office, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the formaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no case published. Every measure, that has been taken to extent impositions and quizzes, has proved herefofore examing. We must, therefore, insist, in such a case, can the communication being certified by the name of the Postmaster, written on the back of the letter.

NEW GROCERY STORE. subscribers have entered into Co-partnership, or the firm of HERRING & GARDNER, for the THE subscribers have enterted and the purpose of conducting the Grocery and Commission Business, and have taken the Store formerly occupied by william T. Barret, immediately opposite the Richmond and Fredericksburg Depot, Bread Street. They intend treping a general assortment of FAMILY GROCE-RIES, to which they ask the attention of their friends and the public generally. One of us having been energed in the business for several years in this city, we hope, by close attention, to metit a share of patronage. We will pay particular attention to the sale of all kinds of produce consigned to us from our country friends.

Oct. 6—c3m

GEO. J. HERRING,
GEO. W. GARDNER.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

From the subscriber, residing at City
Point, in the county of Prince George, on
THURSDAY, the 10th September, a LIGHT
BAY HORSE, between four and five years
old, about five feet high, tall, full, and tolerably long;
has a white spot in his face about the size of a dollar;
without shoes; mane somewhat rubbed by the collar,
and pirtly white at that place, and at another place
about half way the neck; the latter place not very apt
to be discovered without examining. He does not pace,
buttots and gallops roughly. I purchased him and his
match last Spring from Mr. Henry Fairbank of Richmond A liberal reward will be paid to any one who
will return him to me at this place, or give me such in
formation as will enable me to get him again; and if
stolen, an additional reward will be given for such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief.
CHRISTOPHER PROCTOR.

Chy Point, September 25—c6t STRAYED OR STOLEN

TIN WARE, STOVES, GRATES, FIRE

TIN WARE, STOVES, GRATES, FIRE PLACES, &c., &c.

THE subscribers would most respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and others, purchasing Tin Ware, Stoves, Grates and Fire Places, &c., &c., to their general stock, to be found at No. 28, West Main street. They feel assured that they can sell of the above articles, at wholesale or revail, as low as any similar establishment. More particularly would we tall the attention of those in want to our assortment of Cooking Stoves, Also, 6 plate, 7 plate, 9 plate, and Coal Stoves, as well as our Fire Places for burning wood, a far more preferable article than the Frankin Stove, and a much safer and sucer remedy for smoking chimneys.

Out 2—2m

COMMISSION BUSINESS. crops and low prices, he will charge out the bushel upon all cash sales, and will make remittances to any part of the country. He may at all times, when in the city, he found at the store of Messrs. Jones & Winson, who will carefully, and under his own inspection, promptly execute all orders for goods addressed either te them or himself.

GEORGE R. PEAKE. Richmond, September 22-clm

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. I WENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me, or the confinement in Jail, so that I get him, my man MARTIN, who left my Farm, near Johnson's Springs, Goochland county, about the first of May. He is about six feet high, a dark Mulatto square shoulders, about 27 years old, and speaks quich when spoken to—can spell, and read a little. He has swife at Mr. David Anderson's Farm, near Yanceyville in Louisa county.

CHARLES FORD.

A DESIRABLE ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Estate lying near
Prince Edward Court House, known as Springfield.
The Tract of Land contains 800 acres, a very fair proportion of which consists of excellent wood land and low grounds, a large quantity of improved high land, with good buildings, and all necessary improvements for a comfortable residence. It is situated within one mile of Prince Edward Court House, two miles from Hampden Sidney College, and seven miles from Farmille. These places furnish a constant and excellent market for all of its productions. There is no place in Virginia more entirely healthy, and no society superior in intelligence and morality to that in its immediate vicinity. Its nearness to the Court House and College, and one male school, at the Court House.

The Overseer will show the premises to any person wishing to see them. Persons wishing to purchase, will address the subscriber at Farmville, Prince Edward county, Virginia. A DESIRABLE ESTATE FOR SALE.

address the subscriper at the county, Virginia.

Trans:—One-third cash, on delivery of the deed, and the residue in one and two years. For the deferred payments, bond and security will be required CHAS. S. CARRINGTON.

Farmville, Prince Edward, July 3-c40t HENRY DISTRICT FREE SCHOOL.

A T a meeting of the Board of School Commissioners, at Henry Court House, on the second Monday in September, 1846, under the act entitled, an act to establish District Free Schools, in the counties of Lancaster, Westmoreland and other counties, therein mentioned, passed February 25th, 1846, the Board adopted the Schooling resolution.

TEACHER WANTED.

A MEETING of the "Trustees of Hall's Free School" will be held at Jones's Cross Roads, in the tounty of Hanover, on THURSDAY, the 5th of November, for the election of a Teacher. He will be required to exhibit evidence of good moral character, and capacity to teach English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic. In addition to a small salary, the Teacher will be furnished a dwelling house and a lot of ground.

E. FONTAINE,

President of the Board of Trustees.

N. B. The School will be opened on the 1st of April, 1847.

Oct. 13—cw3w

WYNDHAM ROBERTSON, JR.,

OFFERS to the public his professional services. He will practice regularly in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Memphis and the adjoining counties, and in the State and Federal Courts held at Nashville. He will also attend to all claims against the Government of the United States that may be confided to him.

Oct. 16—d&c6t

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA WILL practice in the Courts of Law and Equity of Montgomery and Lowndes counties, in the Cir-cuit Court of the United States at Mobile, and in the

cuit Court of the United States at Mobile, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama.

References:—Judge Beverley Tucker, Professor of Law in the University of William and Mary, Virginia Judge William H, Cabell, President of the Court of Appears of Virginia; Simon Greenleaf, Royall Professor of Law, Cambridge, Massachusetts; H. W. & J. J. Fry and Charles F. Osborne, Richmond, Virginia; Gwathmey, Forbes & Co., and Beers & Smith, Mobile, Alama, Fisher & Co., Boston; A. Thornton, New York, William C. Maitland of New York. Aug. 25—cw6m 307 The Washington Union requested to copy.

DR. C. J. KENWORTHY,
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Thomsonian and
Botanic Medicines, Medical Books, Oils, Extracts,
Ointments, Syrups, and every variety of simple and
compound Medicines usually kept in Botanic Medicine
Stores.

Dealers supplied at the lowest prices, for cash. Petersburg, July 14, 1846—cw4m

DAVID J. WOODFIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, NEW CANTON, BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VA. WILL practice regularly in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Law and Chancery of Buckingham Cumberland, Fluvanna and Powhatan. All business tonfided to him will be promptly attended to.

Aug. 25—c2m

W. DANIELL recommences his Instructions in Music on the 1st of October. He will, as usual, give lessons on the Piano Forte and Singing. Terms as heretore. Apply at the Music Stores. Sept. 29—6it

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

A Valuable Estate IN THE COUNTY OF ORANGE IN MARKET.

IN THE COUNTY OF ORANGE IN MARKET.

I AM anxious to sell either a portion, or the whole of my land, upon the Rapid Anne River, in the county of Orange. This Estate is esteemed by those who know it, equal, if not superior, to any in this region; its assessed value is as high as any in the county. This Tract is supposed to contain about 600 acres, and I am willing to sell either the whole, or 300 acres, without the brildings; if divided, a full proportion of timber could be allotted to each part. Adjoining this last 300 acres, there are also 90 acres of very valuable timbered land, which can be had. The two united, would form a most desirable Farm. Owing to the excessive drought of the past Summer, my lands do not present their usual growth of grass; yet their fine adaptation to grass; to all grain crops, and to tobacco, is well known in this vicinity. There are 60 acres of the richest low grounds, and on one part of this a deposite from the river, sufficient to earlich at least 200 acres. Its qualities have been tested with a result altogether satisfactory. The dwelling on this Farm has been consumed by fire, but the walls are still good, and can be fully repaired at a cost of \$50, the contract price offered by an excellent workman. These walls are 34 feet by 40 feet, two story, with an excellent ceilar. The cost of wood work must depend upon its execution. The timber, however, is abundant on the land, and there are two Saw Mills, distant less than one mile. The contiguity of these Saw Mills, two Grist Mills, a large Flouring Mill and flourishing Woollen Factory, must add essentially to the convenience and value of this Estate. The location is such, that it cannot be made a pass way, and is peculiarly removed from anneyances of all kind. The river has been surveyed, and a company is now forming, with most illattering prospects of opening navigation from this Farm to Fredericksburg; and its distance from Gordonsville Depot of Louisa Railroad is only 12 miles. The buildings now standing are an excellent Kitchen, w

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The subscriber, having an only son in the West, and having recently lost the tie which has separated him from his only child, and rendered his location in Virginia no longer desirable, will sell his most eligible and desirable Estate, in the county of Brunswick, for at least one-fourth less than it could have been obtained six weeks ago. The dwelling house, for comfort and good architecture is not surpassed, with a large kitchen, offices, &c.,—in fact, all necessary houses for a large farm. The dwelling is superior, and beautifully (not extravaganity) furnished—with all that is comfortable for a family provided for the ensuing year. About one hundred head of hogs, fifty or sixty sheep, a fine stock of cattle, of the Durham breed, among which are four yoke of oxen, and three ready to work, with two wagons, ox and horse cart, and every variety of agricultural implements.

The farm contains 1,430 or sixty acres, about six hundred supposed in maiden land, part grown in pine, much of which will bring good tobacco. It lies on the waters of Great Creek for perhaps a mile and a half, with a large proportion of flat land, capable of the highest improvement with little labor. The Estate is finely watered with numerous springs, and the flat land on the branches is easify irrigated for meadow, or water for any machinery.

It is desired to sell the whole Estate as it stands, with PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

any machinery.

It is desired to sell the whole Estate as it stands, with about four hundred barrels corn, oats, fodder, and the present crop of tobacco, supposed to be from 20 to 25,000 pounds, in the process of cure.

There is on the farm three highly improved tobacco lots, of 40,000 hills each, and one of 20,000, and from 100 to 200,000 fresh land, lying in clover for the last two years.

One-third of the purchase money will be required in cash, the balance will be accommodating to the purcha-

cash, the basec will be accommodating to the partial set, and possession given immediately.

Application can made to the subscriber, living on the estate, as it is presumed none will purchase without first viewing for themselves.

Oct. 9—c4w

D. J. CLAIBORNE, Ss.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE. DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to engage in other business, offers for sale the very desirable Farm on which he resides, generally known as Hart's Bottom. The Tract contains 1,232 acres, of which 500 are good bottom land, in as high state of improvement as any Farm in Virginia, lying in a compact form immediately along the North River, at all times navigable for small batteaux, and eight miles from James River. The neighborhood is healthy, intelligent, and away from all resorts for dissipation, and within a short ride of Lexington, with its flourishing Literary Institutions. The Farm is capable of yielding between 2 and 3,000 barrels of corn a year, or tobacco in proportion, and may be converted into a or tobacco in proportion, and may be conducted into a Stock Farm, or a distillery may be conducted by any one so disposed, with as much profit as anywhere, there being every convenience on the Farm for the purpose. A long credit will be given, if desirable, by securing the purchase money with interest. Address the subscriber, troottage paid.) Lexington, Virginia.

Sept. 22—cw8w WILLIAM A. READ.

TO THE HOLDERS OF VIRGINIA MI-LITARY LAND WARRANTS. LITARY LAND WARRANTS.

CONGRESS having, by an act approved 29th July last, extended the time for locating Continental Land Warrants in the Virginia Military District, Ohio, and for returning surveys thereon to this office, until the first day of January, 1848, notice is hereby given, that the holders of such warrants can now locate the same in the said district.

From a report made to this office by the Surveyor of the Military District in Ohio, it appears that the quantity of land yet remaining to be located in about 230,000 acres, lying principally in Scioto, Pike and Adams countries.

Counties.

As the time for locating, and the quantity to be located, are limited, and as Congress has made no provision to satisfy warrants of this character in scrip, holders will perceive that, if the present opportunity of locating their warrants be lost, another may not offer.

JAMES H. PIPER, Acting Commissioner.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Aug. 18th, 1846.—cw12w

IAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA COM-

THE twelfth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the James River and Kanawha Company will be held at the Capitol in the City of Richmond, with permission of the proper authority, on Monday, the 33d of November. By order of the President and Directors.

W. B. CHITTENDEN, Secretary.

Richmond, 15th October, 1846. KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, the subscribers, being Stockholders in the James River and Kanawha Company, do hereby constitute and appoint —, our true and lawful Attorney and Proxy, to represent each of us in all general meetings of the Stockholders of said Company, held within six months from and after the date thereof, when we are not personally present, or represented by some other Proxy; with full power and authority at such general meetings to give such vote or votes, and to do such other act or acts as each of us could give or do, as a member of the said meetings, if we were personally present; and we do hereby ratify and confirm whatever vote or votes, act or acts, our said 'Attorney may lawfully give or do for us in pursuance of the authority hereby conferred upon him.

ferred upon him.

Witness our hands and seal this — day of —
one thousand eight hundred and ——. To wit: I.—, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, do hereby certify, that ing witness, personally appeared before me in my county aforesaid, and made outh that the above named—, whose names are subscribed as parties to the above letter of Attorney, acknowledged the same in the presence of the said witness, as their act and deed.

ct and deed.
Witness my hand and seal this — day of —
ighteen hundred and — . [sea

PROF. BRANCH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT PR. EDWARD COURT-HOUSE,

LADIES, AT PR. EDWARD COURT-HOUSE,
WILL commence its next session on the first Monday in November, and end on the fourth Wednesday in April.

The course of studies embraces all those subjects usually taught in the best Seminaries of the kind. The
buildings are large and commodious, capable of accommodating a hundred pupils. The location is in itself
pleasant, and derives many additional advantages from
its vicinity to other literary institutions. It is sufficient
ly retired for the purposes of the School, and is helieved
o be as healthy as any in the Sinte. It is about one
mite and a half from Hampden Sydney College, and in
a village sufficiently large and compact to furnish all necessary accommodation for board.

Beard, including every accommodation, \$60; Tuition,
including the Latin, Greek and French Languages, \$18;
Music, with use of Piano, \$22.

ATTORNEY AT LAW -- Memphis, Tenn., Music, with use of Piano, \$22.

A regular course of Lectures on Chemistry will be delivered in the institution. An extra fee of \$5 will be charged for those attending the Lectures. Fees payable in advance.

Oct. 2—cwtistDec.

EDUCATION. A FEMALE SCHOOL will be opened on the second Monday in September, at the residence of James H. Lewis, near Walker's Church, Albemarle.

TERMS:—Board and Tuitjon in the English branches for the scholastic year of 10 months,
Music on the Piano Forte,

Tench,

Drawing in Pencil and Water Colors, - 10 A lady, of the highest qualifications as a Teacher,

A law, or has been engaged.

Application to be made to J. H. Lewis through the Post Office, Everettsville, Albemarle county. CLASSICAL ACADEMY.
PRINCIPAL, DR. G. W. BLAETTERMANN, L. L. D.

PRINCIPAL, Da. G. W. BLAETTERMANN, L. L. D.

THIS Institution is designed to afford, at moderate charges, an opportunity to those who wish their sons or wards to obtain a thorough education, which will fit them for any active pursuit in life, and on which, if so desired, may be engrafted with ease and dispatch, at the University, the knowledge requisite for any one of the learned professions. The subjects embraced in the plan of this Institution are—the Ancient and Modern Languages, Ancient and Modern History, the Elements of Mathematics, of Chemistry, and of Physical and Moral Philosophy, Arithmetic, Geography, with the use of Maps and the Globe, English Grammar, Composition and Elocution, Penmanship and Book-Keeping. The Ancient Languages, such as Latin and Greek, and Anglo-Saxon, will be taught with a constant Etymological reference to the English, a thorough knowledge and skilful use of which being so important to the citizens of our glorious Republic. The method of instruction is by lectures, examinations, written exercises, and comments on the test books used by the students in their respective classes.

The Academy will come on Monday, the 5th of Octo-

dents in their respective classes.

The Academy will open on Monday, the 5th of October, at the Doctor's residence, called Limestone, situated in a very healthy section of the country, eight miles East of Charlottesville. The Principal and his Assistants promise to use every means in their power to subject the students to a proper discipline, by which they may become well educated and useful men.

WAS committed to the Jail of Lancaster county, Va., on or about the laid and of July, 1846, a Negro Woman, named Malinda, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; had on when committed a dark calleo frock. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law.

Lancaster C. H., Sept 39—c4w

discipline, by which they may become well and useful men. TERMS, per session of five months — Tuition: Senior Class, \$28; Sophomore, \$23; Junior, \$18; Novitiate, \$13. Board can be had in the family of the Principal and Propletor, or in several respectable families in the neighborhood.

For further informatien, apply to the Principal, at Boyd's Tavern, Albemarle county, Va.

Oct. 2—cwi

THE ENQUIRER.

RICHMOND, VA. Monday Morning, October 19, 1846.

OLD "ROUGH AND READY." Our readers will recollect that the Whig press endeavored to produce an impression that the Ad ministration were insiduously aiming a blow at Gen. Taylor, with a view to destroy his popularity, because, say the Whigs, "his crime is, that he is a gallant and patriotic Whig." As evidence of the fact, they misrepresented the expressions of the Union and other Democratic journals, and on one occasion we were forced to vindicate ourselves from the charge of assailing the reputation of General Taylor, because we published a letter from an United States officer, applauding the conduct of Captain Duncan in the battle of Palo Alto. We have, over and over, expressed the highest opinions of Gen. Taylor's military skill, patriotism and prudence, and we doubt not, that in consenting to the terms of capitulation at Monterey, he was actuated by the most elevated motives of propriety, humanity and sound policy. The article below from the Union pays a cordial tribute to Gen. Taylor throughout the campaign, and utterly refutes the Whig charge that the Administration designed to touch a leaf of the laurel wreath on his head. It is the Whig papers, now, which, in attempting to wound the Administration, actually aim a blow at the reputation of Gen. Taylor. The Philadelphia U.S. Gazette [Whig] contains the following

passage in regard to the armistice at Monterey: "It is singular that after so triumphant a cause, Gen. Taylor should bring on so impotent and unsatisfactory a conclusion to his operations, and we should be inclined to censure conduct which permitted a large army, with its leader, to depart in safety, well-supplied with arms and cannon, without the exaction even of a promise not to fight again, were we not made certain by circumstances and the semi-official announcement, that General Taylor acted not according to his own judgment, but in accordance with the orders of the Cabinet at Washington; which, being alarmed by the frightful expenses of the war, it heedlessly and wickedly entered upon, is now seeking to purchase peace upon almost any terms. It is evident that Gen. Taylor could soon have captured the army of Ampudia, and so deprived it of the opportunity of being arrayed again in opour arms; and it is absurd to suppos he would have made such conditions as have been mentioned, and added thereto an armistice of eight weeks in duration, after so much hard fighting and the loss of so many valuable officers and

The following article from the Union does jusice to Gen. Taylor, and sets the matter right: Gen. Zachary Taylor has again covered himself with glory, by his military operations upon Monterey. The brilliant achievement of the three days, guided by his genius, have shed a

new lustre upon our arms, and added new renown to the same which he had already won on the fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. We again congratulate the country upon the success of our arms, and the glory which they have We regret to see that the occasion has been seized upon to make an unnecessary, an unjust, and an insidious fling at the Administration. The "Baltimore American" is pleased to infer that Gen. Taylor had different instructions, and

not display in these remarks the sagacious or the liberal spirit by which it was formerly distinguished. Why charge the Administration with "vacillation?" We repeat, what the "American" was pleased to republish from last Monday's "Union," that we had no doubt orders would be "promptly issued from Washington to terminate the armistice"-and we now state that they were despatched by express this morning;—that the Government was determined "to pursue its military operations without cessation;" and that, "in ple which the Administration has UNIFORMLY avowed, and which they announced in the lette to Commodore Conner, accompanying their late overtures of negotiation."

We repeat, they have uniform'y carried out this policy. There has not been any "vacillation" When Gen. Taylor, after having covered him-self and his army with laurels, agreed to "a tem-porary cessation of hostilities," he was "prompt-ed" to it by the "recent change of government in Mexico, being favorable to the interests of peace."
General Taylor did not know, could not have known, the falure of the overtures for immediate negotiation. He could not have known that the new Congress of the 6 h December, the decision of the question whether they would or would not this time, received this information through the despatches which are in Lieutenant Armstead's care. And, we repeat, "these despatches will doubtless induce General Taylor to concentrate his troops, and collect his resources as rapidly as possible, with a view of resuming his operations vigorously as soon as he shall receive orders to terminate the armistice, These orders, we have no doubt, will promptly be issued from Hashington. We trust they may reach General Taylor in sixteen days, the time which Captain Eaton performed the route to Washington. In such an event, little delay (at the worst) can be occasioned: and even that little time can be usefully spen in securing more complete and effective prepara-

General Taylor has been blamed by a few for consenting to a capitulation at Monterey, so lenient and favorable to the Mexicans. Some of the Whig papers have assailed the arrangement, | mittee. as having been entered into under Instructions from Washington, and hope thereby to throw odium upon the Administration. But they reason without their hests, and do manifest injustice to General Taylor. We have full confidence in his courage, prudence and foresight, and believe that he acted under the highest motives of duty and wise policy. He had lost many brave spirits in the different melees, and a portion of the town enemy, who could not have been dislodged without a further heavy loss on our side. Suppose, too, he had captured the Mexican army, would they not have been an useless burden on his hands, consuming a vast amount of provisions ? In addition to this, General Taylor was himself stored to power, the negotiations for peace would be resumed, with a probable prospect of specess. Though unacquainted with the facts, we are cess of the Society, and that body have expressed willing to put our trust in the policy he pursued, especially when we recollect that Worth, and Jefferson Davis, and Governor Henderson, specimens of pure chivalry and courage, assented to the terms. General Taylor was acting under a high responsibility; and we like the man so much,

but what was right under the circumstances. But take the armistice in its worst aspect, it cannot, we trust, prove a serious interruption to a vigorous prosecution of the war. In a week after the conclusion of the armistice, General Taylor must have received the despatches from our Government, informing him of the failure to negotiate, and urging him to push on with all vigor. This will prepare him for the orders just sent on to break up the armistice, and he will have plenty of time to strengthen his army by reinforcements; and on the instant of receiving the new orders, he can march on with more energy than ever, for his troops will have been refreshed after their hard-won victories. Upon the whole, then, the most captious can find but little to regret in the events at Monterey.

The New York Herald presents a parallel case to this capitulation in the annals of English and hopeless love : French warfare, when Napoleon and the Duke of Wellington were in the field. In order to remove the prejudices of those who suspect in this capitulation the slightest lowering of American pride or honor, we quote at length from the Herald. group. Senena, who The authority cited is certainly most respectable, and the parallel is very interesting:

On looking over Napier's history of the Peninsula war, we see a case that bears a striking similarity to this—in the celebrated "Convention"

A beautiful and most expressive engraving.

The Magic Well of St. Keyne, whose waters,

when the French troops under Junot were defeated with the loss of three thousand men, and the capture of one general, thirteen guns and several nundred prisoners, by the British under Sir Hugh Dalrymple. After achieving this decisive victory, Sir Hugh Dalrymple decided upon pushing it Thus Napier says:

"Thus Napier says:
"This measure was disapproved by Sir Arthur, who observed that the provisions on shore would not supply more than eight or nine days' consumption for the troops already at Vimiero; that the country would be unable to furnish any assistance; and that the fleet could not be calculated upon as a resource, because the first of the gales common at that season of the year would certainly send it away from the coast, if it did not destroy a great portion of it. Sir Hugh thought the crit of having the army separated, would be greater than the chance of distress from such events. His position was certainly difficult. The Bishop of Oporto had failed in his promise of assisting the troops with draft cattle—as, indeed, he did in all his promises; the artiflery and commissariat were badly supplied with mules and horses; the cavalry was a nullity; and the and norses, the cavaity was a lating, and concern was, with the exception of his immediate loss in killed and vounded, suffering nathing from his defeat, which, we have seen, did to deprive him of a single position necessary to his defence. While weighing this state of affairs, he was informed that Gen. Kellerman, escorted by a strong body of cavalry, was at the outposts, and demanded an interview. For Junot, after regaining Torres Vedras, had occupied Mafra, and was preparing to fight again, when he received intelligence that Lisbon was on the point of insurrection; wherefore, sending forward a false acforcement of the garrison, and called a council of war to advise measures with respect to the English. 'I hat general being conducted to the quarters of the commander-in chief, demanded a cessation of arms, and proposed the groundwork of a convention under which Junet offered to evacuate Portugal without further resistance. Nothing could be more opportune than this proposition, and Sir Hugh Dalrympte readily accepted of it, as an advantage which would accrue, without any drawback to the general cause of the Peninsula. He knew, from a plan of operations sketched by the chief of the French engineers, Col. Vincent, and taken by the Portuguese, that Junot possessed several strong positions in front of Lisbon; and that a retreat either upon Almeida, or across the river upon Elvas, was not only within the contemplation of that General, but considered in this report as a matter of course, and perfectly easy of execution. Hence the proposed convention was an unexpected advantage offered in a moment of difficulty, and the only subject of consideration was the nature of the articles proposed by Kellerman as a basis for the treaty. Sir Hugh being necessarily ignorant of many details, had recours to Sir A. Wellesley for information, and the lat its bearings, coincided as to the sound policy of agreeing to a convention, by which French army would be quietly got out of a country that it had complete military possession of. and by which not only a great moral effect in lavor of the general cause would be produced, but an actual gain made, both of men and time, for

the further prosecution of the war in Spain. "The basis of a definitive treaty was then ar-"The basis of a definitive freaty was then arranged, subject to the final approbation of Sir Charles Cotton, without whose concurrence it was not to be binding.

"Articles 1st and 2d declared the fact of the ar-

mistice, and provided for the mode of Inture proceedings.
"Article 3d indicated the river Sisandre as the line of demarcation between the two armies. The position of Torres Vedras to be occupied by nei-

"Article 4th. Sir Hugh Darlymple engaged to have the Portuguese included in the armistice, and their boundary line was to extend from Lei-

"Article 5th declared that the French were no to be considered as prisoners of war, and that themselves and their property, public and private, were, without any dealiner, to be transported to affording a cover for the abstraction of Portu guese property; whereupon Kellerman said, that it was to be taken in its fair sense of property justly obtained, and upon this assurance it was admitted. "Article 8th provided, that all guns of French

calibre, and the horses of the cavalry, were to be transported to France." Here we have a case almost precisely paralle to General Taylor's, and we see that he adopted by Sir Arthur Wellesley, now the Duke of Wellington, under similar circumstances; and it will be seen that almost every consideration that infinenced him to accept the terms of a cessation o ed by General Taylor, and influenced him in coming to the conclusion he did. In both cases a line of demarcation was drawn-in both cases the victors apprehended scarcity of provisions in both cases further victories could not be acquired without great loss. There are points, of difference, however, which clearly show that the terms of capitulation in General Taylor's ease. were far more favorable to us than were the term of the armistice that the Duke of Wellington declared prisoners of war, and themselves and all their property, public and private, were to be trans

ported to France by the British. We think that all this shows that General Taylor is still "Old Rough and Ready," and one of the greatest Generals of the age.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. Some few errors occurred in giving the list of premiums on Mechanic Arts. The following i a correct statement :

No. -15-prize medal to Binford & Porter, for beautiful specimens of Cabinet Work, not specially prepared for the exhibition, but selected

No. 151-prize medal to G. Z. Miles, for Sad-

No. 22-prize medal to Talbot & Brothers, for No 38-prize medal to Drinker & Morris, for

specimen of Book-binding and Blank Books. No. 34-prize medal to Virginia Woollen Company, for specimens of Flannels. These were all the prizes out of thirty-two of-

occasioned solely by the obligations of public duty, which leave him no time to attend to anything else. He is more than ever anxious for the suctheir cordial sense of his valuable services.

We thank D. Appleton & Co. of New York for sending us, through Drinker & Morris, their splendid octavo edition of the complete poetical works of Robert Southey, late Poet Laureate; colthat we are willing to believe that he did nothing lated by himself, including "Oliver Newman," and other poems, now for the first time published It is one of the handsomest works we have ever seen issued from the American press-and in its typography, arrangement, illustrations, &c., does Scotch regiments at the table of Fontenoyvince, nor do we intend to write a criticism of the literary merits of so popular a poet. In justice to the publishers, however, we refer to the supeny Meadows, Corbould, Westall and Middleton.

"—Hark! how the rude deep below Roars round the rugged base, as if it called Its long-reluctant victim! I will come; One leap, and all is over!" Thaleba and Oneiza, a charming and graceful

Her bridal robes, and clipp'd her golden locks,
And put on boy's attire, through wood and wild
To seek her own true love." A beautiful and most expressive engraving.

first. But the wife was too "smart" for her "good man"-for he exclaims,

"I hasten'd as soon as the wedding was done, And left my wife in the porch; But i' faith she had been wiser than me, For she took a bottle to church." Eleemon and Cyra, a handsome group at the feet of Basil the Bishop. In the Staunton Spectator we find a lucid and able charge of Judge John W. Brockenbrough of the District Court of the United States for Western Virginia, delivered to the Grand Jury. It was requested for publication by the Grand Jury. TROOPS FOR MEXICO.-The barque Margaret Hugg, Capt. Little bound for Point Isa-

W. W. Morris, consisting of Company "A," 4th Reg't U.S. Artillery, Lieut. J. H. Miller commanding and Lieut. A. L. Mc-

Company "K," 4th Regiment U. S. Artillery, Captain F. E. Hunt, commanding; Lieuts. J. P. Garesche and J. A. Brown.

Each of these companies is 92 strong. And a detachment of 20 Infantry recruits, Lieut. McJilton commanding. The ship Liberry bound to the seat of war, sail

ed from New York on the 11th Oct. with Companies B, D, and F. Artillery, under the com mand of Lieut. Col. F. S. Betton.

The N. Y. True Sun contains the following information, which is worthy of notice:

"Expeditions for the purpose are now on foot. Recruiting at Fort Columbus has been very active for some time, and full companies of excel lent soldiers were collected there. About ten days since a sudden order came for them to procred to Point Isabel, and the Newport companies were ordered here to replace them. On Friday, entire new equipments were issued to companies D, B, and F, 2d artillery. The old flint mus. kets were replaced with new percussion guns, with improved equipments. These companies, under the command of Major Belton, went on board the ship Liberty, on Saturday, and sailed for Brazos St. Jago for orders—expecting to go to Tampico, or to join volunteer regiments and land above Vera Cruz and take that city by land. In that case St. Juan de Ulloa will fall own weight, as this main defence of Vera Cruz taken 'in reverse' is untenable when the latter is in possession of enemies.

"A finer set of troops than compose the three companies perhaps never marched. They are mostly Irish and Germans, in the highest state of discipline, and commanded by the most efficient and enterprising officers. The senior Captain, Horace Brooks, was breveted for his distinguished bravery in the hard fought battles of Ouithlacooche, in Florida, and his general gallantry throughout the trying campaign, and the exam-ples of Duncan, Brewster, Hunter, and other galiant's uls in the late battles on the frontier, have carried the corps to the highest pitch of enthusi asm. From the drummer to the commander, they embarked as if going to a holyday excursion. "From all points troops are pressing down; and as this season of the year is favorable to a large and active Campaign, we may look either for a speedy peace, or a rapid series of brilliant exploits. All the preparations of the troops are indicative of activity. They are encumbered with no heavy baggages. The officers are provided with a few camp stools that serve the triple carried under the arm if necessary. That only is taken which is the most useful and least cum me. Each man with his haversack for several days' provisions of beet and biscuit, and a canteen for water, bespeaks anticipation of long, rapid, and vigorous marches in a hostile country.

"We doubt not that the indolent Mexicans will find warfare, with those who encounter such hardships with such cheerful alacrity, glorious in anticipation than pleasant in the reality. The war has but now commenced, and we trust that the property of Mexico will be made to nise the olive branch that is proffered them."

We extract from the Baltimore American the following interesting sketch by a military officer. It conveys the gratifying and valuable fact, that the Americans are "good" at all sorts of fighting: It would seem as though the present campaign against Mexico had given to our army experience of all the modes of warfare. At Palo Alto the combat was one of artillery mainly, upon an open plain, which afforded every advantage to the cavalry of the enemy, and where the formation in our cities, had been looked upon rather as a part of the pageantry of war, proved their value. length. The battle of Resaca, on the contrary, was strained to give a fall to the adversary, and which, though involving art and skill, depende principally upon sheer courage and main strength There was here none of the platoon firing and parade manœuvres of the preceding day. The contest was in the woods. The general conflict involved a dozen minor actions, all tending to the fully against artillery, which, though sometimes done, as at Waterloo, is a mode of warfare of communicated this gratifying information. different arms of the service—horse and toot—to produce the desired result. The character of the wo battles of the 8th and 9th of May was essentially diverse. Still more diverse was the part which Fort Brown. With not enough of ammunition o give to his men that active employment which, in battle, overcomes personal apprehension, by more physical excitement, the commanding offi cer of Fort Brown had to rely upon that passive courage which few but veteran troops possess.— While the batteries of Matamoras were filled with men, who, in comparative safety, fired at the Americans as though they were shooting at a mark, the soldiers of Fort Brown, instead of the rammer and sponge, the handspikes and lintstock, were using the shovel and pick, or idly watching fered by the Society for specimens of the Mechanic Arts—simply, because the great majority of their destruction. This was a th rd species of the the mechanics omitted to send anything to the exhibition. It is hoped they will be more liberal hereafter.

We take occasion to say that the resignation of the Presidency by Gen. W. H. Richardson was occasioned solely by the obligations of public dupon the presidency by the obligations of public dupon the presidency of the presidency by the obligations of public dupon the presidency by of the army-a large part being volunteers-in itself an obstacle and discouragement. But this march, this fight against time and climate, mountain and plain, river and morass, was of incalcu-lable value, looking to ultimate results. It turned the militia into regulars. It taught every man of them that the soldier, to be a good one, must give up his independence; that victory must depend upon obedience; that without this there is no personal safety. It taught them that however individual valor might have done of old, in modern warfare, bush-fighting excepted, success depended upon converting masses into individuals, whose will was the mind of the officer that directed them. The march to Monterey taught the volunteers the value of the "regular" phrase of shoulder to shoulder," and that used by the high credit to the publishers. It is not our pro- thegither, front and rear." When Gen. Taylor therefore encamped at the Walnut Springs, three | pecied from Pensacola. rior style of this edition, and particularly to the again changed. It was no longer the pitched bateight fine steel engravings from drawings of Ken- the of the open plain, or the tumultuous melec of a forest fight, or the passive resistance of besieged men, or the patient endurance of toilsome march. They are as follow: a portrait of the bright and The object was now attack; the attack of a city beniguant features of the poet; Joan of Arc in full among mountains, commanded by surrounding armour, from the graceful statue erected by the eminences, all of which were fortified, while the late Princees Marie d'Orleans; monument of city itself was built after a fashion that made each men-of-war. into the sea from the promontory of Leucadia, after giving expression to the following thoughts of hopeless love: house a breastwork. Means quite different from fantry were the arms of service to be relied onnet the means upon which the victory was to de-pend. Fortunately, the American commander

It is not our purpose to repeat the accounts of the battles of Monterey. There are one or two On that subject, there was little difference of opineys at Champagnole, Arkansas, in the place of matters, however, that seem to authorize a remark, even at so great a distance as we are from the scene of action; the principal of which is the

of Cintra." It occurred at the battle of Vimiero, | it was said, would give the mastery to the hus- | great disparity of loss between the divisions of | band or wife, which soever of them drank of it | Gen. Taylor and Gen. Worth. We are inclined to attribute this to the difference between the work which they had to do repectively, not to any greater prudence or care on the part of Gen. Worth, or any rashness or indifference to the loss of life on the part of Gen. Taylor. Taylor gave to Worth that which to the latter was, under the circumstances, the greatest boon he could receive—a se-parate command, where the glory he might win might be his own exclusively, and in which he has in truth won sufficient to satisfy even his daring and chivalrous temper. That Worth, in the use of his troops, did not spare them, is evident from one of the accounts, which states that the storming part of the battery commanding the Bishop's Palace was looked upon as, in truth, a "forlorn hope." But batteries, like those around Monterey, upon heights so steep, that their assailants had to clamber up precipices to reach them, and constructed temporarily, for one of bel, (Texas,) sailed from lort Monroe on the 15th inst. with a detachment of 200 troops, lately stationed at that post, under the command of Major | first sight, appear. Cannon cannot be sufficient | sive resources. ly depressed to sweep the face of a steep ascent. The hill itself is a cover for the storming party; and it is only when the summit is reached that grape and cannister and musketry can be used with effect; and, even then, but for a single dis-charge; for no time is given to re-load, before the bayonet becomes busy and flight, or a hand to hand contest, are the alternatives for the defen the heights about Monterey, Gen. Worth's loss to be carried, and Worth was just the man, and

we knew him well of old, to carry them.

Gen. Worth began by carrying the fort which commanded the Bishop's Palace, which we infer to have been on the same ridge, though perhaps on different elevations of it, and lower down; and it is it there are more about the began to the same ridge. and, in its turn, commanded by the palace, seems to have been the city. The taking of these forts secured the capture of the Palace, which then became untenable, and when that fell into Worth's not accept the offer made him of becoming Chief hands, he had below him still, and at his mercy, the Western part of the city, into which he pene-trated as far on his side as Taylor did on his.— ted, and Like a row of bricks set on end by boys, the upsetting of the first causes the fall, in succession, of the others. Consummate judgment seems to have who is now ravishing her very heart. He says, that in his exile he heard the voice of his country Gen. Taylor would seem to have kept hard work for himself, too; and hence the greatness of

his loss. The main battle, which he had to fight, was in the streets of the city, and is so well described in the accounts that have been received that it is only necessary now to refer to them. So far as can be inferred from the accounts it the papers, we should not be surprised if the im-patience of the army on the South of Monterey had led to an attempt to carry the town by a coup de main from the Camargo road. But Monterey was not to be taken at a rush. It is evident bracing the offer then made him, could have no that it was from the Camargo, and not from the Saltillo road, that the Mexicans expected to be attacked. Here their preparations were evidently the most perfect, and here their defence was stic of selfish ambition. the most thorough and obstinate. There can be no doubt that here brave men met brave men; and, although the Mexicans had walls in front of them, it is idle to do otherwise than admit that of entering the city the next day. This corresthem, it is idle to do otherwise than admit that they stood firmly and manfully at bay, and that our loss was as great as it was because they did

This carrying of a city, house by house, and street by street, is bloody work, against a foe as determined as the Mexicans were; and we could not help being reminded, by the description of it, of the contests of Cortes in another part of the narrated in the History of the Conquest. While cannon cannot be brought to bear on men climbing a precipice, they no where act with more fa-tal efficiency than when sweeping with their fire Government. A levee of 80,000 men to recruit vering courage of our soldiers.

proaches, opening parallel after parallel, until a breach is made, is the only mode of warfare of which the present campaign has furnished no exwhich the present campaign has furnished no example. If there is such a place in Mexico, and the war continues, we are almost led to believe, from what has occurred already, that Taylor will find it out and take it, if only to prove that there is nothing in warfare to which his army is not munitions of war shall cease to be levied, until forms the comparison of the leves of 50,000 men. To facilitate the arming and equipping of this large body of troops, the government have ordered that duties on all munitions of war shall cease to be levied, until find it out and take it, it only to plot is nothing in warfare to which his army is no Z.

LIEUT. COL. DUNCAN, of the battalion of artillery, as at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, signalized himself for his bravery at the battle of Monterey, (says the N. O. Delta.) Col Duncan is known not to be very fastidious in his dress-rather negligent in matters of the toilet-Ampudia, at which many of the officers of both armies were present, and Lieut. Col. Duncan by the invitation of Gen. Taylor. He was unshaed to have much more of the "I-do-as-I-d please" air of the Texan ranger than he had of an officer of high rank among the regulars. As field fortification, had to be resorted to by Gen. he entered the audience-chamber with his usual air of abandon, the Mexican officers seemed to have been suddenly and simultaneously operated on by an electrifying machine. They would look at Duncan and whisper to one another, and then look and whisper again. At length, Don Jose Maria Negriti, a busy little Mark Meddle of a fellow, one of Ampudia's Aids, who spoke English passing well, stepped up to one of Gen. Tayjor's staff, and pointing to Lieut. Col. Duncan,
begged to be informed "if that was not Captain
Walker?"—"No."—"Nor Hays?"—"No"—Nor
McCulloch?"—"No." "Then is he not at least a particular and this general assurance that the gal-

To account for the trepidation which the pre-sence of the brave Duncan occasioned, it is neces sary to state that General Ampudia has received positive information, from his spies, that the first opportunity which may present itself the Texans are, to a man, determined to take his life, regard s of the rules or the usages of war. Duncan

From the N. O. Commercial Times, 10th ins

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO. The U. S. sloop-of-war John Adams, Cor mander McCluney, from Vera Cruz, the 25th ult. touched off the S. W. Pass on the 7th inst., or her way to Pensacola. Lieut. Kennedy, late of the U. S. schr. Forward, came passenger in her, ahead of his party. and left her at the Balize, arriving in the city yesterday afternoon. From this gentleman we have learned the following particulars regarding the Blockading Squadron: The whole of the officers and crew of the Truxton, who surrendered to the Mexicans after the loss of that vessel of Tuspan, have been released, the officers on parole, the men under a pledge for a due exchange. fated vessel, Purser Cutter, Mr. Wilkinson, Captain's clerk, and many of her crew, came passen gers on the John Adams. The rest of the of ficers and men were taken on board the storeship Relief, at Antonio Lizardo, and was to sail for Pensacola in a few days after the departure of the John Adams; she was only awaiting the ar-rival of the schr. Forward, Capt. Nones, which had been despatched to Tuspan on the 25th ult. to take on board ten or tweive men, who had been left there sick by Capt. Carpender, when he left for Tampico after surren lering himself and crew. The U. S. frigate Raritan, Capt. Gregory, from Pensacola, and the steamer Vixen, from New York, arrived off Vera Cruz on the 22d ult: the latter having on board Com. M. C. Perry. was believed that Com. Perry would hoist his flag on board of the steamer Mississippi, on her arrival off Vera Cruz, where she was daily ex-

The marine who was tried, tound guilty, and sentenced to die, for striking Lieut. Taylor, of the sloop of war St. Mary's, was hung at the yardschr. Flirt, Lieut. Sinclair, had sailed for Norfolk, Va., for repairs. The brig Porpoise was on a cruise to the Southward; the Somers and St. Mary's were blockading Vera Cruz. The remainder of the squadron were at Sacrificios, where there werelying at anchor several foreign

Lieut. Kennedy states that, at the time he left, some time, a report that a hostile demonstration some time, a report that a list a technique of the land office at Bates.

Was to be made on Alvarado. With regard to was to be made on Alvarado. With regard to John Miller, register of the land office at Bates. Mexican internal affairs, very little was known in the squadron. It was, however, stated that Santa Anna had put himself at the head of the army, and was about to march against Gen.

The larmy, The Marienza and with the sand was about to march against Gen.

The larmy, The Marienza and with the sand was about to march against Gen. pend. Fortunately, the American commander was equal to the new emergency, and had with him an army fully competent to the execution of his designs.

The Mexicans, notwithstanding all their attachment to Santa Anna, would not elect him their President, unless he pledged himself to a vitheir President to the execution of the United States near her britannic Majesty, vice their President to the execution of the United States near her britannic Majesty, vice their President to the execution of the United States near her britannic Majesty.

The health of the crews on board the several vessels off Vera Cruz was very satisfactory, and the admirable discipline kept up has put them all in most efficient state to meet the enemy. Offi-cers and men are alike auxious for an opportunity to show their mettle.

City of Mexico.—In addition to the intelli-

gence which we have given in the preceding paragraphs, we have learned from another source some incidents of considerable interest to the public, which have lately transpired in the interior of

Santa Anna, as it appears, has suddenly become the chief head and hope of the war party in Mexico, which indeed, to say the truth, em-braces nearly the whole of the population. He is now, or was at latest dates, in the city of Mexico, arranging the plan of an extensive campaign against the several American corps d'armee, organizing, recruiting, encouraging, exhorting the inhabitants, not only of the capital, but the whole

We find that Santa Anna had at length quitted his retreat—his hacienda—where he had been no doubt lying by for the opportune moment to arrive when he could best exhibit himself to the inhabitants of the capital, and profit by their enthusiasm, pushed to an extreme by their alternate hopes and fears. On the 14th ultimo, he reached Azotta, a small town distantten or twelve ders of the fort. What is here stated is proved to be probable, at least, by the fact, that, in carrying ceived a communication from Almonte, the ad ceived a communication from Almonte, the ad interim Secretary of War, proposing to him the was so small. Whatever the loss, the heights had to be carried, and Worth was just the man, and offer was made on the part of the provisional Government, organized by General Silas after the

> Santa Anna replied immediately to the mis-sion of his partisan, Almonte, who is said to be body and soul devoted to the interests of his patron. He evinces considerable reluciance to pro fit by the generous confidence exhibited toward him by his countrymen; he declares that he canof the Republic. His only desire, he protests, is to occupy the post to which he has been nomina-ted, and which he has assumed, that of Commander in Chief of the Army, for the purpose of leading it in person against the "perfidious" foe calling on him to defend her, and he hastened home, to be employed in that mission. The circumstances which environ Mexico, he believes, are so imminently perilous, that she must make a desperate effort, or be content to see her name erased from the list of independent nations. He reiterates his ardent wish to march against the enemy; he strives to impress on Almonte, and through him on the Mexican people, that his moother effect than impeaching his honor in the eyes of his fellow-citizens, by investing his first mea-

> The whole of this effusion is in the usual style of Mexican documents, grandiloquent and inflapondence is shrewdly supposed to be part of a drama, the end of which is to rai-e this seemingly patriotic, but really ambitious and unscrupulous

man, to the Supreme Dictatorship. On the 13th ultimo, then, Santa Anna arrived almost frantic with joy. The testimonials of attachment to his person were unbounded. The next day the most vigorous measures, so far as the narrow streets of a city filled with columns | the army was ordered. Requisitions were forththeir respective quotas of men. Puebla, and the whole of the towns within a circuit of fifty or six-

ican people, and putting implicit faith in the truth of the preceding news, (of their authenticity we can have no reasonable doubt, from the main source through which they reach us,) it would be madness to temporise any longer with this infa-tuated people. The war must now be prosecuted with vigor; such, indeed, seems by the late intelterview or parley between Generals Taylor and ligence from Washington, to be the course traced out by our Administration. If any hopes have part of Santa Anna, they must now be abandoned. His late conduct shows that he has thrown off the mask, if he ever wore the semblance of a friend of peace. He has counselled his countrymen to a war a outrance-to draw the sword and fling away the scabbard-to combat for exfrom the soil. A little war now, would be little indeed; we should put forth our strength as becomes the greatness of the Republic, and reserve our magnanimity for the hour of victory, for in

prostrate and a suppliant.

A rumor was current in town yesterday, that
Gen. La. Vega, now in this city, had received a letter from General Ampudia, stating that Santa Anna, with fifteen thousand men, was on his mistice. If the armistice be broken by the Mexicans, they will (in common parlance) "never

Democrat elected, 15 Whigs and 1 Native, and 4 districts to hear from. Those districts are represented in the present Corgress by Messrs. Wil-mot, Foster, Garvin and Thompson-all Democrats. There is a gain of 5 Whigs and 1 Demo-

members, of which, last year, 18 were Democrats, 14 Whigs, and 1 Native. Held over, 10 Democrats, 11 Whigs, and 1 Native. There are four Democrats elected now and five Whigs, and two Districts to hear from,

Legislature.—The Democrats have elected 23

members, the Whigs 36, and there are 31 members to be heard from. We apprehend the loss of both the Senate and Legislature. Power, the

We understand (says the Union) that despatches from Gen. Kearney of the 1st September have been received. They make no allusions to the reports that are stated in the St. Louise pages. is papers. The General was organizing his military force, and making arrangements for the provisional government. He had sent a part of his force into a part of New Mexico which lies South of Santa Fe, for the purpose of foraging the horses, &c. He says nothing of the expedi-

NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL .- Our readers will perceive from official notification, (says the Union,) that the President has this day issued a commission of Attorney General of the U. S. to Nathan Clifford, Esq., of the State of Maine Mr. C. is now in Washington, where he arrived on Friday, and expects to leave it in the his residence in this city. It is the first cabinet appointment which Maine has ever received, and we hazard little in the assertion that the mantle has fallen upon shoulders which are worthy of wearing it. Mr. Clifford is in the prime of life. On leaving the Congress of the United States, he left a name behind him of which any citizen may justly be proud. In the national councils, as well as in his own State, he has been distinguished by the integrity of his character, the firm-ness of his principles, and the taleuts of a politician as well as jurist. But instead of preparing any eulogium of our own, we beg leave to adopt the portrait which has been drawn of him in the extracts from the Democratic journals of Maine. The Editors are in imately acquainted with his character and qualifications.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Nathan Clifford, of Maine, Attorney General of the United States, vice John Y. Mason, resign-

Edward D. Reynolds, purser in the navy, vice